Nebraska-Euclid Martin. New Hampshire-Gordon Woodberry, Jersey-William J. Curtis New Mexico-William B.
New York-Charles Tracy.
North Carolina-Louis De Lacroix.
North Dakota-H. L. Whitehead.
Telford B. Linn. Oregon-C. E. Wood. Rhode Island-C. C. Munford. South Carolina—W. R. Davis, Tennessee—Michael Savage, Texas—M. L. Crawford, Vermont—W. H. Creamer, Virginia-Joseph Bryan. Washington-Hugh C. Wallace.

West Virginia-Ralph Stalnaker. Wisconsin-Ellis V. Usher. A BRYAN BURLESQUER.

Judge Vincent, of Illinois, Helps

Make Fun for the Delegates. The streets of the city were thronged again last night with crowds of people, and there were still many strange faces still many of the visitors here. The greatest crowds were collected in the neighbor-hood of the Bates and Denison hotels, and in the early part of the evening Washington, Pennsylvania and Illinois streets were covered with a mass of moving humanity. Several bands were also out, and wherever they stopped and serenaded the people rapidly collected until there were thousands surrounding them. Carriages crowded the streets and the bicyclers were also out in force, and a hundred or more of them could be seen hanging on the outskirts and even stationed in the center of every crowd.

The Weber brass band, of Birmingham, Ala., of twenty-two pieces, which came with the Alabama delegation, stopped in front of the Journal and serenaded, rendering several excellent selections, and before it had finished a crowd of several hundred people had gathered to enjoy the music. From the Journal building it moved over into the Demison Hotel and furnished music for the guests at that place. Before the Weber band had finished, the When band of this city took up a station outside the hotel, and as soon as its contemporary had finished began a selection, and there was soon a good crowd of pedestrians gathered to hear them, and carriages were strung along the entire block and hundreds of bicycle riders intermingled with the crowd. A passageway had to be cleared through the mass of people for each street car that passed.

John M. Palmer appeared on the balcony and made a brief speech for the people, and when he had finished the crowd gave three rousing cheers and the band joined in and 'That's the Sweetest Story Ever after which loud applause and cheers went up from the crowd After General Buckner's brief address, which followed, the band rendered "My

Old Kentucky Home," and three long and loud cheers were given for General Buck-

Crowds of delegates moved together down the street cheering for their and a crowd of enthusiastic Kentuckians were giving the following yell: "Who are we? Buckner, Buckner, Ken-tuc-ky." About 9:39 o'clock the When band sere naded in front of the Bates House and Mr. Lawler, of Minnesota, briefly addressed the erowd of several hundred people that had gathered under the influence of the music, and after he had finished cries arose from the crowd for Irish, of California, but he was absent at the time and the crowd was obliged to go away disappointed.

The members of the New Mexico delega tion wandered over to the monument, and Judge W. A. Vincent, of Chicago, who was at one time Chief Justice of New Mexico and was with the crowd, mounted the steps and gave a Bryan burlesque speech which drew peal after peal of laughter from the crowd which had quickly gathered. The New Mexico delegates were enjoying them-selves and furnishing enjoyment for others, as one of them remarked, they had wandered over there and were laboring un der the inspiration of the cold water that was so plentiful at the monument. from there to the front of the Grand Opera House and several more burlesque speeches were made by members of the party. Col. A. W. Harris, a Republican, no accompanied the delegates from New Mexico, told the crowd that had quickly gathered that he was a looker-on in Vienna and told them that he was a sliver mind owner who was in favor of sound money, and that he had prospected in the moun tains over twenty years ago and eaten only

Another member then took the step and sald that he would introduce the Orator of the Platte," who had gained this appellation from the fact that he lived which was twenty-five thousand miles long and three inches deep, and Judge Vincent of Illinois, whom the speaker proved to be was equal to the occasion and kept the crowd convulsed with laughter. that he did not address people in halls, but did it from the rear platform, and his burlesque of Bryan soon collected another large crowd of people whose laughter showed their appreciation. He told his audience that he was opposed to the railroads and electric street car lines because hey were inventions of the devil, and that the man who put on his own hat should go to jail, as he belonged to the hat trust. He opposed to all that was beneficial and enlightening, and held up bomb throwers and the men of Coxey's army as examples of his ideal, and the crowd entered into the spirit of the speech and took it for what it was worth, with the exception of one or two thick-headed free-silver men who were present and tried to interrupt but they were in the minority and were obliged to swallow their chagrin, as no attention was paid to them. Sergeant La porte and two officers made two ineffectual attempts to disperse the impromptu meet-ing and threatened the participants with arrest, but the New Mexico delegates paid no attention to them and stood their grounds until they had had fun enough out The When band serenaded in front of the Denison about 10:30 o'clock, and even at

that hour a crowd of nearly a thousand gathered to listen.

LEAVING THE CITY. A Great Jam When the Crowd Lined Up to Settle Hotel Bills.

The biggest jam in the lobby of the Denison House was that occasioned early yesterday evening by the visitors who were anxious to catch the early trains out of the city. The rush of the guests getting in was great, but then they were strung out over three or four days and the hotel people did not find themselves greatly inconvenienced in meeting them and providing for them, but last night it seemed that every guest of the house was bent upon getting his accounts with the hotel settled and himself out of the city, and one wondered later in the evening where so many people came from, for it seemed that all were hurrying away on the 6 and 7 o'clock trains. From the time the convention adjourned until nearly 7 o'clock there was a line of guests leading up to the cashier's desk and the line remained unbroken during all the time. It resembled the ticket office of a theater during the engagement

of a popular company.

And at the same time that the rush for the cashier was being made there was also a rush for every other part of the house Guests hurried about, pushing each other aside and stepping on each others, toes in manner suggestive of a less dignified body of men. Everybody was in a hurry and was apparently surprised that every body else should be in the same condition The dining room of the house was kept open all afternoon so that guests could get waited on without delay. The noon lunch and the evening dinner were run together on account of the convention being in session at the regular hour for lunch. When the first rush was over and the guests remaining had recovered from the excitement attendant upon the departure of so many people there was apparently as many people on hand as on the night It was a good-natured crowd which spent the evening in and about the ho Delegates to the convention had finished their labors and felt free to enjoy themselves. There was more of a feeling of relaxation shown and a general lack of care. Men stood about discussing the work of the convention with a feeling that their labors had been performed and they could view the result with pride. They spent more time in the barroom than on previous nights, and in a general way showed that they were well satisfied with themselves and with what they had done.

"LET'S ALL VOTE FOR BRYAN."

A Speech That Was in Imitation of Nebraska's Boy Crator.

wildly-clamoring concourse filled the street about the Denison Hotel last evening, loudly calling for speeches and then relapsing into a silent expectancy. Above the din could be heard the improvised campaign cry:

"Palmer, Palmer, is our cry, V-I-C-T-O-R-Y!" One large man, enthusiastically waving

this convention. This country ought not to be governed by the votes of its people. Let us have free silver, and what's the difference whether or not the workingman is paid. If a man has fifty cents shouldn't he be the enemy of the man who has a dollar? Shouldn't the man who has a dollar? lar cherish hatred against the man who has two dollars, and shouldn't the man who has two dollars put dynamite under the house of the man who has four dollars? Yes, that's the way this country ought to run. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. We don't want public improvement; we don't want homes we are opposed to decent wages; all we want is free silver, so the mine owners can get rich. We want the houses on that side of the street demolished, and those on the other side burned down; we want the gut-ters on that side of the street to run with among them, indicating that there were whisky and the gutters on this side to run with beer, and, in order to get it, let's all vote for Bryan." The crowd was wild and loud yells rent

Opera House steps in a vein of sarcasm

is good and all that is industrious and ben-

eficial to our country." he shouted. "I be-lieve that this country should be governed

by an Anarchist. ('Hello, Altgeld; how are

you?" shouted some one.) I am down on

I am against all that is decent, all that

the air. One man, acting as chairman, shouted: "I will now introduce Governor Stone, of Missouri, who will address you, and pushed to the front a Chicago man with a plug hat, who had probably never seen the man he impersonated. tempted to speak, but was howled down, and the police dispersed the crowd. The Chicago Marching Club, or "walking delegates" as they have been dubbed, returned to their old haunts at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The hoodlum element of the club were in a blissful state of unconsciousness and couldn't remember whether the late nominees were Palmer and Buckner or

ECKELS AT THE BATES.

Says It Was Fitting that the Convention Was Held in Indianapolis.

About 9 o'clock last night a great throng of people gathered in front of the Bates House while the When Band was serenading the delegates who had not left for home. David W. Lawler, of Minneapolis, was recognized sitting among the group of guests on the balcony and responded to loud cries for a speech. He was wildly applauded. Afterward the band formed a circle in the rotunda of the hotel and was soon surrounded by a crowd of several hundred people. The lively music attracted the attention of the guests and they gathered in the balconies overlooking the rotunda. Among them were Centroller Eckels, who stood with John P. Frenzel near the staircase, smiling and enjoying the music from above a picture of General Hancock. Mr. Eckels was recognized and after considerable hesitation made a brief speech in response to loud demands for "Eckels! Eckels! Speech! Speech!"

"I don't think you want a speech," Mr. Eckels began, "when you have such good music. Back of all the speeches that have been made the last two or three days has been the fact that the people have gathered together with the desire to proclaim the great truth that there is in the government no inherent power by which it can create value where no value exists. A party calling itself a Democratic organization met in Chicago and undertook to set forth a doctrine of flatism-that there could be given to currency, metallic and paper, a value, value or representing worth. We have met to protest against that theory, to name candidates which will advocate doctrines of true Democracy. We have back of us the people of this country who believe in maintaining the honor, integrity and credit of the Nation and the individual." (Loud and long applause.)

Mr. Eckels said that no better place than the city of Indianapolls could have been chosen; the capital of one of the great States that was carved out of the territory which was brought into being by legislative enactment which provided that the right and validity of private contracts should be forever respected therein. It was fitting, he said, that the doctrines of true Democracy should be proclaimed from this State. In conclusion he said: "We have enjoyed the cordiality of the people and we believe that the Democracy of this State will not give the State over to dishonor and repu

John P. Irish was not in the hotel to respond to demands for a speech. Early in the evening he and other California delegates accepted an invitation from I. S. Gor don, member of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club joint committee, to visit the Columbia Club.

THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM. Cleveland Unalterably Opposed to Renomination.

It was a telegram from President Cleveland to Daniel G. Griffin, chairman of the New York delegation, that prevented Grever Cleveland's name from being presented to the convention yesterday. As stated in the Journal yesterday, Mr. Griffln wired the President at Buzzard's Bay the night before to ascertain his wishes and when the reply became generally known about the hotel corridors, there was much comment. It was recalled that in years past the very men, Messrs. Griffin, Flower and Belmont, who were anxious to know what leveland would do, bitterry opposed him, The telegram which Mr. Griffin sent the President was as follows: There has been manifested an unmistak-

able disposition on the part of the conention to nominate you for the presidency The New York delegation is anxious to earn your personal wishes and would con sider it an honor to vote for your renomi-The following is the reply Mr. Cleveland sent from Buzzard's Bay:

"My judgment and personal inclinations are so unalterably opposed that I cannot for one moment entertain the suggestion."

MUSIC ON MONUMENT.

A Chicago Military Band Gives a Con-

DeBaugh's Military Band, of Chicago, was given a complimentary ride in the elevator to the top of the soldiers' monument yesterday afternoon, and after reaching the top they rendered several selections. The crowds in the streets below were unable to locate the music at first, but those who were puzzled soon took their cue from others and there was an upturp ing of eyes and craning of necks witnessed among the pedestrians on the streets in the vicinity of the monument. The rendering of music from this height was a novelty to

At the Union Station,

Large throngs of homeward-bound visitors crowded the Union Station last night about 7 o'clock, and the attaches had their hands full in handling the crowds that left about that time. An extra section east was sent out over both the Big Four and the Panhandle, and all other trains carried extra sleeping cars and coaches.

A special train left over the Monon for Chicago at 4:30 yesterday evening bearing the Chicago Sound-money Democratic Club, which arrived here Wednesday morning. Four at 7:18, and its coaches were filled with the members of the Massachusetts and New York delegations. A special train also left over the Panhandle at 7:53, on board of which were the members of the Pernsylvania delegation, and this was the last of the special trains out last night. The crowd that went to the station was very enthusiastic, and the bands played such patriotic and inspiring airs as "The Star-spangled Banner" and "America," and after each selection the cheers were deaf-ening. The crowd called for both Fellows and Flower, of the New York delegation, to make speeches, and they responded with brief addresses from the platform of their car, and their admirers made the welkin ring with cheers. There were also quite a number of visitors who left on the midnight trains, and there are still many here, who whl leave to-day.

Related to Patrolman Irish.

Yesterday afternoon at the Bates House the Hon. John P. Irish, of California, stumbled upon patrolman Sam Irish, of the city police force and found in him a distant relative. A well-known lawyer and politician of this city was talking with Mr. Irish when the patrolman came in sight. "There is a man who has your name,"

his hat, made a speech from the Grand | and in a few minutes it was learned that | more clearly visible.

the father of John P. Irish and the grandfather of Sam Irish were cousins and had been boys together in Rutland, Vt. The two men came West together about fifty rears ago, the Indiana man's ancestor settiing in the southern part of this State and striking for the far West. Mr. Irish and his Indianapolis relative spent several minutes in conversation to their mutual satisfaction and enlightenment.

Fiorida's Cleveland Boom. While the President's telegram to Chairman Griffin, of the New York delegation, prematurely exploded the Cleveland boom which the delegates from Florida brought with them along with their golden aligator mascot, they are as smiling and as happy as the most satisfied delegate that attended the convention. Last night they cheerfully gathered together the fragments of the exploded boom and thrust them down the throat of the grinning mascot. In this novel receptacle they will rest in peace on the return journey of the delegation to the land of orange blossoms. D. G. Ambler, Florida's member of the national commit-tee, last night said, laughingly: "We are very well settinged and think that for a let very well satisfied, and think that for a lot of little shrimps (the delegation is composed mainly of men of slight stature), we suc in stirring up some lively times. The ticket is one that will grow in popularity. With the proper backing I believe that our electoral votes will be cast for this ticket.

Mr. Ehrich on the Convention. Louis H. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, Col., helped to draft the platform and did not care to discuss it, but speaking of the convention in a general way he said: "The were the deep earnestness and the sincerity of conviction which prevailed. The majority of the delegates were not politicians, out men who left their homes and business because they felt that the country had reached a crisis which had to be met by self-sacrifice and energetic effort. The strongest feelings that seemed to prevail were the strong resolution that the curshould not be tampered with, a determination that Bryan should not be electd, unbounded admiration for Grover Cleveland and a conviction that when this election shall be over and Bryan shall have received his quietus a party standing for tariff for revenue only should stand ready organized, in order to resist the encroachment of the protective tariff."

Band Master Remembered. Last night the members of Weber's band, of Birmingham, Ala., the band which accompanied the Alabama delegation to the convention, presented their leader, Henry Weber, with a handsome and valuable eator as a token of their regard. The presentation was made in the lobby of the Denison House just after the serenade to the presidential nominees. The band was the center of attraction, and as it formed circle for the purpose of playing a piece Gen. F. S. Ferguson, of Birmingham, stepped into the circle and made a neat ittle speech of presentation, Mr. Weber responded with appropriate remarks and then the band struck up the enlivening strains It was an impressive which was fully appreciated by the large crowd of people in the lobby.

Sound-Money College Clubs. The sound-money college men held meeting at the Denison yesterday which was attended by many representative colege men. The officers for the meeting were elected as follows:

President-Fletcher Dobyns, of Harvard Secretary-John S. Weaver, of Indianap-Treasurer-O. H. Tunnell, of Chicago Uni-

fect a temporary organization to form col-lege sound-money clubs. The National National Democratic committee is in full sympathy with the organization.

Will Win in Alabama.

"I declared when I came here," said Col. J. M. Falkner, of Alabama, last evening, that with the right kind of a ticket and platform we should be able to carry Ala-I am now fully convinced of this fact since the work of the convention is We have not all the leaders of the Democratic party in Alabama with us, for numbers of them are looking forward in the hope of places, but we have the best of them, and we shall have the majority of the party in our State with us. The rank and file of the Democratic party is up of honest and honorable men, and I bethey will follow their conscience and vote this ticket."

CHILD OR OLD MAN?

St. Louis Babe Dies of Old Age After Living Eight Months. comes a well authenticated

from St. Louis of an infant who died an enfeebled old dotard at the age of eight months. During this short space of time it ran the gamut of many years, beard and mustache grew upon its face, careworn wrinkles overspread it, and at length it Sherman Robert Burch was the name of his remarkable infant. It was the son of in a little cabin on the banks of the Misssippl river. Edward Randall, who is connected with the North-side Dispensary, of

Louis, had medical charge of this re-

markable child during the last two weeks

of its existence. He says that it is the and well it may be, for there is no parallel ase on record. In the early part of this month the moth-er brought the infant to the dispensary in order that it might receive medical attendance, and laid it before the astonished gaze Dr. Randall. Instead of the usual pink and white complexion, the scarcely defined eatures and lack of expression usual in before him what looked like an aged dwarf. coarse hair, a straggling beard and nustache, a face marked with careworn ines, and eyes that gleamed with the cunning of insanity, combined with the frightened look of a hunted animal. body was frail and delicate even for babe of eight months, but the head was ully developed and the face bore traces of the marks which time leaves upon the faces of men who have traveled a long road and who have met with many buffets and trials. The brain had evidently gone through all the changes undergone by people of

ture years, though, of course, the child had neither the time nor opportunity to gather he wisdom that comes from the experience long years. From the mother and from others who had watched the strange development of this infant the following facts of the child's brief and remarkable history have been

The child was one of a pair of twins born last December; the other twin, a girl, did ot survive. The little fellow showed signs of precocious brightness. He had a lusty pair of lungs and a disposition to notice evrything that was going on about him. But by the time the winter had passed the ittle fellow's face was no longer that of n infant: it bore traces of an unnatural ntelligence, and the face alone might have been mistaken for that of a boy of fifteen years. Then the lines of thought on the little face deepened more and more with each succeeding day; the corners of the nouth became hard and drawn, and crow's et gathered about the eyes. babe commenced to ebb away. Hair began to grow upon the face and the light of rea-son commenced to fade away from the eyes. Alarmed at these terrible changes.

the mother brought the child to the dis-pensary, but the child died a fortnight Dr. Randall states that the child was inane at the time of its death. He attributes its death to senile debility. The babe's head, ne states, was fully developed in every even to the bones, which were hard Another special train left over the Big and brittle, as is the case of people of adwithered as quickly as it had bloomed.

Dr. Randall asserts that he has consulted many medical authorities, but he can find no parallel case to this. Some rare cases have been noted abroad of boys of nine or ten years of age who have died of

senile debility, but this, in all probability, is the only case on record where an infant has succumbed to this disease.

Extremes sometimes meet, it is said, and in this case the extremes of youth and of old age seem to have met indeed, and the result was a pitlable tragedy. nagine the impressions and sensations of that child as it passed with such fearful rapidity from health to disease, from san-ity to insanity, from babyhood to senility. It is the most tragic fate that ever overa child: it is an unparalleled case, and

may it ever remain so. The Drinking Habit in the South. Maurice Thompson, in the Independent. Hayne and Lanier, the old South and the new, what pathos their names suggest, Things are changing rapidly. Even Lanter's ologistic verses are beginning to recede and look curiously out of fashion, almost archaic. And yet one element of old Southern life fades too slowly. The drinking habit is blighting noble young men who remarked the lawyer.

"If that is the case he is related to me," said Mr. Irish, "There are not many of us and we all came from the same stock."

Mr. Irish then approached the patrolman, it is more prevalent than in the North, but certainly it is bolder and more clearly visible.

IT IS PALMER.

(Concluded from First Page.) seeking to enlighten the world." whole of Mr. Bryan's teachings, he said, was for those who had been unfortunate i life to unite to destroy those whose lives had been prosperous. Mr. Eryan, he said, pointed out the booty and then told his followers to use the ballot as the weapon to equalize that which life had made un-

I protest," he cried, "that this is not Democracy. The Democratic theory is not that the government should support the people, but that the people should support the government." me denied that the con-vention was here to announce a declaration of principles and shoot into the air. was here, he said, to nominate candidates who would place before the people a ticket in contrast with that named at Chicago It mattered not to him, he said, who was the candidate. His reference to Senator Palmer as the noble soldier and statesman who was now anxious to lay aside the mor produced a great demonstration, which was followed by a counter demonstration as he mentioned General Bragg, "the commander of the Iron Brigade.

THE RUSSELL RESOLUTION. He concluded with a brilliant and eloquent peroration on the duty of patriots to home and country. After the demonstration which followed the conclusion of the speech had subsided, Mr. Griffen, chairman of the New York delegation, attempted to read a resolution on the coinage question, but it was referred to the committee under the rules without debate. Mr. Ochs. of Tennessee, then mounted a chair and principal characteristics of the convention offered a resolution expressing the deep less the National Democracy felt in the death of Massachusetts's brilliant ex-Gov-William E. Russell. In closing he referred to the spirit of sectionalism which had brooded over the Chicago convention which had no place in a national Democratic convention

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, at the request of the Bay State delegation, took the stage and responded feelingly in behalf of Masachusetts to this great tribner distinguished son. John DeWit Warner, of New York, a ormer member of Congress and a leader in Sound-money League, spoke for his te. He declared that although New York Democrats were strong partisans, hey did not believe that party loyalty required a man to be a weathercock to find out where he was going; that, although some New York Democrats believed it to be their duty to vote for McKinley, they were not in the delegation to this conven- the "Grand Old Man of Democracy." tion, and in the masses, which the dele gation represented, New York Democrats were equally opposed to the legitimate Reublicanism found in the Republican camp the Democracy.

Missouri man, told the convention that De-mocracy stood for equal opportunities for all, and special privileges to none. Judge Moran, of Illinois, then moved that the convention invite W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, to address it as he had done more than any other to make this convention a success. The motion was adopted with a whirl and Mr. Bynum's appearance on the platform was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Bynum said he had no words to express his gratitude for the cordial demonstration he received. He spoke of the arduous labor the preliminaries of the convention had entailed and its great success seemed to him almost a dream, and yet, he said, it was not surprising that a onth should suffice to raise up this great rotest against the treachery at Chicago. He expressed the opinion that this convention would not only preserve the Democracy, but lift it to a higher plane and make organization than it had been for twenty-five years. The Democracy had, said, not always been honest with the to be honest in the future. The convention applauded when he told of his futile atconvention" in Tomlinson Hall a few weeks go. In conclusion he called upon this conention to continue the battle until the

When Mr. Bynum retired Mr. Eckels, of llinois, arose to announce that the comnittee on resolutions had agreed on a platorm and would report in a few minutes made his way to the stage. Mr. Eckels a very effective speaker and narks were continually interrupted by ab "We are met," he began, "for con cience sake; we are not struggling for the spoils of office, or moved by the pride of public place. We are here to defiantly asert our rights." He described the false theories of finance

broad in the land feeding on discontent. he concluded, "I thank God that there is in this country sufficient pride in American honesty, sufficient patriotism in American yeomanry, sufficient strength the American character, to drive thes hordes from the spoils of office in a slough of despond where they will never again bother the American public or foreign pewers with the question as to whether we are a nation who pay our debts."

READING THE PLATFORM. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, followed Mr. Eckels with a brief speech in which he

scored the silver Democrats of the South for appealing for Populist support. When he concluded the convention rose and sang "The Star-spangled Banner." The platform committee was not yet ready to report and there were cries for "Belmont" and others. An effort was made to take a recess, but it failed. At exactly 2 o'clock Senator Vilas, chair-

man of the committee on resolutions mounted the stage and read the platform o the convention. The reading of the platform by Senator Vilas was listened to ttentively and points in it were frequ dorsed with applause, that part referring to the withdrawal of the government from the banking business eliciting special ap-plause from the Eastern men. The soundjust suited declaration apparently the delegates, for they cheered it. Vilas paused a moment after reading the tribute to his old chieftain, Grover Cleveand, in order to give the crowd opportunty to vent their enthusiasm. There was no discussion of the platform. It was too much to the liking of the conention. Every delegate voted aye on its doption and when Chairman Caffery called for the noes there was a faint "aye" over in a distant part of the hall. the convention was ready to nominate a candidate for President on that platform. On the call of the roll Alabama had no andidate and yielded its turn to Kentucky. A. J. Carroll, of Louisville, one of the little band of Kentuckian legislators hat prevented the re-election of Blackburn United States Senate on account of the Senator's silver views, appeared on the platform and surprised his Kentuckian lends by the ability of his effort. lewed the growth of the sound-money Democratic movement in the country and ecalled that when the idea of a new convention was first conceived, it was an parent that a candidate would have to t irafted. At that time all eyes turned to Centucky to get a man to lead the forlorn hope, knowing that they would find men there big and brave enough to lend strength to any movement. The man on whom all yes were fastened was in a foreign utting to the pages of history the life of one of the great Americans. Watterson had persistently refused to allow his name to be mentioned, but he had finally if there were no others would take the honor. Since that time nowever, the movement became a however, the movement and it was not and overwhelming one, and it was not and overwhelming one, and it was not necessary to draft a man. by informing the convention that Mr. Watterson had sent a message in which he desired that his name be not The telegram was as follows: "My name has been used without any authorization or wish of my own. I am not

candidate. General Buckner is my a candidate.

If I were in the convention I would urge
his nomination." When General Buckner his nomination." When General Buckner was shown this telegram he said that it was more gratifying than the nomination When California was called for the pres-

entation of candidates, Mr. Irish announced that the State had consented to give Michigan an opportunity to speak in the of California. Mr. Kilbourne, of the Wolverine State, after reviewing a chapter in recent politics in Michigan, proceeded to nominate Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois. The demonstration in the auditorium became so general thereupon that it seemed strange that any name had been considered at all in ante-convention days other than Palmer. Another Michigan man seconded the nomination of Palmer, al-though Mr. Irish arose to a point of order and claimed that the seconding of a nomi-nation was out of order. The Chair ruled, however, in favor of the Michigan man. B. W. Jones, of Madison, Wis., presented the name of General Bragg, but became a bit tiresome in his speech. His reference to Bragg's silver record was interesting. When a Florida delegate secured the stage and announced that what he had to say would have the merit of brevity, if none other, there was a general laugh at the expense of the man that had preceded him. He said Florida would set its seal of condemnation upon a dollar that had a question mark after it. Everybody in the galleries was expecting Fiorida to put Gro-ver Cleveland in nomination, as the State's bonner, with a picture of Cleveland and "Our Candidate" underneath it, had been underneath it, had been conspicuous in the audience, but Florida merely seconded the nomination of Palmer,

Palmer, adding that Bryan had been chosen at Chicago because he was the loudest of all the crew there in announcing his letermination to bolt in case the convention failed to do his liking.

NO HOOSIER CANDIDATE. "Indiana has no candidate" provoked a tion in years in which the Hoosier State said it had no candidate or speech to make, but its heart was in the cause. The dislar sentiment. Minnesota announced that any man in the delegation who could make

Delegate Lehman, of Missouri, made a hit with a happy phrase in seconding Bragg's nomination. When he first stated that no candidate named at this convention could be elected, there were many cries of "Yes he can" over the house. "Our hope may be forlorn," he continued, "but our effort will not be in vain. It may be a Thermopylae, where there is individual sacrifices that will lead to the salvation of the Nation." He spoke of Bragg as a man who is no more afraid of a metaphor than

ne is of a musket. Nebraska furnished a laugh by stating that "Nebraska has already furnished one too many candidates for President," and three cheers were given the chairman who made so timely a hit. "Ohio has no can didate" also created a laugh. Judge Mc Arthur, of Oregon, read from an extensive manuscript in indorsing Palmer, but the lelegates were in little mood to hear a manuscript speech, and he had sit down, a press representative grabbing his precious speech almost before the Judge had ceased talking. After all the States had spoken Illinois, which had been asked to be passed, was called on, and Judge T. A. Moran, of Chicago, spoke for

Palmer. Maryland wanted Palmer nominated by cclamation, but there was objection to this. Some one raised the point that the Territories had not been called on for nominations, but the Chair ruled that the Territories could only vote and not nominate. The voting was spirited, but after it had progressed a little way it was quite apparent that Palmer would be chosen by an overwhelming vote, California called him "John M. Palmer, of America," as she cast her votes for him. Delaware dubbed him gave one-half vote to Bragg and the rest to Palmer. Kentucky divided, with four-teen for Palmer and twelve for Bragg. As the roll proceeded the blue standard sticks id the bastard Republicanism drawn from of the different State delegations began to nove up about the standard of Illinois, for W. Lehman, a portly, smooth-faced it was evident that Palmer was to be the nominee. Senator Vilas, in casting Wis-consin's vote for Bragg, announced that this was in opposition to the wishes of Gen.
Bragg, but the delegation proposed to adhere to him. Before a count of the ballot was completed several States began to

change their votes. There was a commotion over in the northeast corner of the hall, where the Wisconsin delegation was seated, and all eyes be ing turned in that direction, it was seen that a big group was forming around a little white-haired man who had mounted a chair. This little man was General Bragg. who refused to take the stage. The crowds began to cheer him and he waved his hands for silence. There was a smile on his face. On his coat lapel he wore a little button with a portrait of Thomas Jefferson thereon. Then he told the delegates that his voice and his figure should always ere all true Wisconsin patriots wer "near the flashing to be found. As he sat down by the side of Senguns. itor Vilas, after moving that the nomination of General Palmer be made by acclamation, three royal cheers were given the Wisconsin soldier. The ballot was never announced, for the convention went wild following General Bragg's wish of making the nomination unanimous. truck up "The Red, White and Blue e delegations formed a line and marched out the hall, cheering enthusiastically, which they were joined by the galleries the line were the flag of Florida, with its Cleveland portrait banner he Georgia sound-money banner and Alahama with its eagle standard. After all noise had subsided the secretary stood out on the platform to call the roll for nomina-

ms for Vice President. The State of Kentucky," he shouted, and there was a laugh and a cheer, for every-body knew that no other name beside that the Kentucky veteran would be before the convention. Out in the auditorium Kentucky's standard had been moved up alongside that of Illinois and the two were lifted high in the air. Under that of Ken-tucky sat Simon Bolivar Buckner and inside his coat pocket was the famous corn-

The stenographers' verbatim report giving the detailed proceedings of the convention, may be found on

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

A Ruse Took Palmer Out of the Hall

So He Could Not Kill His Boom. of a well-laid plan as outlined in yesterday's Journal. Three or four causes contrbuted to it. One of these was the absolute announcement from President Cleveland that he could not serve the party as its candidate. Apother was the objection raised to the previous silver record of Gen. Bragg. Another and a more powerful one was the fact that while Wisconsin is already safe for sound money Illinois is debatable ground and is in point of strength in the Electoral College the most important of the States considered doubtful in this campaign. Another cause was in the strong personality of General Palmer and his clean record through his whole political career as a stanch supporter of sound money. These elements of strength in Palmer were so well understood from the beginning that had he not stated positively and earnestly when the national committee met here early in August that he could not permit his name to be considered, it is probable that no other name would have been considered. Nobody questions or has questioned his sincerity in this refusal to be a candidate. All the pressure of his own State and the leaders in the movement obtain his consent and it was only when State after State in the convention arose and seconded his nomination that he was brought to see that it was his duty to ac-

The direct movement that resulted in his nomination began Wednesday afternoon, when the leaders of the opposition to Bragg realized finally that Senator Vilas was out of consideration. A conference began early in the afternoon that ran along in a desulence changed frequently as members dropped out and new recruits came in. It included at least one and occasionally three or four prominent workers in the movement and it is reasonable to suppose that these gentlemen had, as they say they had, only conference decided early in the afternoon nominee of the convention notwithstanding his own protests. Through the influence of the conference

a meeting of the Illinois delegation was called Wednesday evening and it passed a resolution begging General Palmer to permit the use of his name. A committee of five, headed by Judge Thomas A. Moran. pleaded with him to this end, but in vain. The best they could get out of him was that he would give them an answer at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs, Bynum, Wilson, Tracey Wallace, McReynolds, Cutcheon, Holden, Crawford and other gentlemen in the conference labored with their delegations to get them in shape to declare for Palmer at the delegation meetings the next morning. John P. Hopkins, of Illinois, was extremely active in going with them from delegation to delegation and assuring them that he knew Palmer well enough to know that he would not shirk the duty if it were forced upon him by the convention. Early yesterday morning the word was circulated among all the delegations that President Cleveland had absolutely refused to permit the use of his name and thus ain't a bathroom left in the house. These it was that when the delegations met those baths on the first batch of telegrams, and and there was a general laugh. Corrigan, it was that when the delegations met these baths on the first batch of telegrams, and of Georgia, seconded the nomination of from Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennes- I've been getting hoarser and hoarser ever

their votes for Palmer. The Eastern delegations and most of those from the South and far West decided to leave the matter open for developments on the floor, General Palmer gave his answer to the Illinois smile. It was the first Democratic conven- | committee at 9 o'clock and it was an emphatic "no." What was worse, he insisted was not clamoring for one of the offices at | on going over to the convention and plantthe disposal of a convention. Louislana ing himself upon a chair ready to hit his boom in the head with an ax as soon as It should appear. Fortunately for the plans tant State of Maine followed with a simi- of the leaders the convention did not adjourn for lunch and when the platform had it had a candidate up to within an hour of been adopted Mr. Hopkins sucthe meeting of the convention in the per- | ceeded in persuading the Senator son of Daniel W. Lawler, who was charac- to go to the hotel to lunch with terized as a patriot, but the State was now him and took good care to keep him there for Palmer, under whom Minnesota expect- until the trouble was over. Illinois kept ed "to march, if not to victory, at least to the preservation of the national honor."
Mississippi said it had no candidate nor his habit. his behalf, and remained silent until every other State had spoken and the convention had shown an almost unanimous disposition to nominate him, for when the East, South and far West saw the turn affidrs were taking in the debatable States they immediately fell in line and pronounced for

THE NEW YORK PLANK.

but himself.

Submitted to the Convention, but Promptly Pigeon-Holed. The New York delegation held a meeting

New York delegation should present this plank from the floor and ask for its consideration:

"Whereas, The National Democratic party recognizes gold as the best and only accepted standard of commercial value, thereby possessing the exclusive character-istic of basic money, the supply and the monish every industrious laborer in the quality thereof being sufficient for the chief demands of future coinage, and that all attempts to force silver to circulate as off his passions against his interests, and to such money by coining at a ratio in excess such money by coining at a ratio in excess of its commercial value as bullion have to destroy all the fruits of liberty; in the resulted in failures and are now discontin- name of patriotism, to injure and afflict his ued by the leading commercial nations, Resolved. That the party opposes the further coinage of silver at any ratio, and either by the independent action of our own government or in pursuance of international agreement, except as a fractional currency and that, too, redeemable at par gold. "Resolved, That the pledges of our gov-

ernment to maintain the equality fixed by law of the gold and silver which has been oined by its authority should remain inviolate forever.' This plank was submitted by Mr. Griffin on the floor, but in accordance with the rules of the convention went to the resolutions committee and was never heard of

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

Things a Correspondent Saw Heard and Told About. New York Sun.

It was in the dining room of the Denison. The table was full. At its head sat an old man with grizzly beard, a growling voice, and a very emphatic manner of per cent. or they may hoard. But the laboring man, what can he hoard? Preyspeaking. He had been talking about many ing on nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance. proached the subject of 'possums something like this;

"I say, did you ever get any 'possums down this way? I tell you, friends, 'possum is about the finest thing that ever licious. 'Possum, sweet taters, hoe cake, dinner for the gods.

"What! You never eat 'possum?" he said to the man on his right. "Why, you don't know what living is. And you never eat possum?" he said to the man on his left. "Why, what kind of a crowd have I struck? Oh, 'possum!" And you could almost see his mouth water as he rolled the "There isn' word around in his mouth. any game in the world," he went on, "equa to 'possum with sweet taters; 'n hoe cake 'n honey always goes with it. Well, good morning, gentlemen," he concluded, as he

got up and left the table.
"Who is he?" asked the man at the foot of the table. "That? Why, that is General Bragg. You must know General Bragg of Wisconsin? He is going to be nominated "General Bragg!" at the foot; "General Bragg, 'possum, sweet taters, hoe cake 'n honey, watermelon! General Bragg! Gosh, and I was going to vote for him in the convention, too."

It was just 6:30 to-night when the streets of this town rang with the rebel yells. They could be heard from one end to the other. and from one side to the other, and that is saying a good deal when you consider the fact that Indianapolis covers almost as much ground as Chicago. It was an enthusiastic howling, shricking mob of three hundred. It came from Georgia and Ala-It carried banners and was headed by a band in white duck suits. From the moment it struck town there has not been moment's peace. This three hundred are out for the soundest kind of sound money and want everybody to know it. going around to-night predicting that Georgia and Alabama are all right, and that McKinley will carry both of them if a good ticket is put up here. They are not like the Arkansas folks. They say that if they are going to vote they have got to vote for a Democrat, and they are here to see the very best Democrat on earth put up.

For four hours before the arrival of the New York delegation to-day the Bates House was deluged with telegrams from points along the Big Four road, over which the delegation was coming, that read something like this: "No cots; we won't have The New York delegates had read in the papers coming West of the trouble the hoels had to provide accommodations, and were worried. Just how many tele-

grams came is not mentioned, but it was in the neighborhood of nine hundred. When

the crowd arrived the clerks at the hotels

were trying to swim out from the mass,

The telegrams were unnecessary, for the

accommodations had been reserved for the New Yorkers and every man had a bed. He was a little old man with a long white beard. He stood in the corridor of the Bates this morning and shook his head. He looked as if something was troubling him, and the reporter approached and asked if there was anything the matter.

"No," he said. "No, nothing the matter. was only thinking, just thinking, that's I was thinking what a consarned old I was; yes, sir, a consarned old fool. I have been a member of the diana Legislature a good many times, and was just a thinking. I voted for Voor-ees three times for Senator when Ben Harrison was running, and I voted against Ben Harrison for President, and I was just thinking what a consarned foo! I was, and was wishing and wishing that I might just live long enough to take back those votes, I don't know, but it seems to me that if I had a voted the other way on have been in a heap sight better condition than it is. You see, my conscience is track ling me a little, that's all.

Ex-Mayor John Hopkins, of Chicago, the boss boomer of Watterson, volunteered this that General Palmer ought to be made the | morning to escort a party around to the | elected. hall in which the convention is to be held and show them through it. They had just left the hotel when a small boy yelled:
"Hurray for McKinley! Say, youse peo-"My son," said the Mayor, patting the youth on his head, "you are fifty years old if you are a day. You grow old quick here, don't you?

It was Delegate Crawford, from Texas, He was in the corridor of the Bates, surrounded by a crowd, and there were two or three free-silver men in the crowd who were talking about the Boy Orator. Delegate Crawford had given two or three hundred reasons why the Boy Orator should not be voted for, and linally he declared, emphasizing his declaration by banging one fist into the other, "I want to say to you people that the people of my State, the State of Texas, don't want no elocutionist in the White House, and you might just as well understand it.

The hotel clerks here are suffering from

hoarseness in a very severe form. They

can hardly speak above a whisper. One of the clerks at the Bates was asked this morning what was the trouble, and he man-

see. Minnesota and Indiana decided to cast | since telling people that we ain't got any baths left, and trying to convince them that this is such a clean town that washing ain't necessary.

THE WORDS OF WEBSTER.

A Great Man's Denunctation of an Attempt to Debar the Currency. From a speech in the Senate of the United

States Jan. 31, 1834, Sir, I see in those vehicles which carry the people sentiments from high places, plain declarations that the present contro versy is but strife between one part of the community and another. I hear it boasted as the unfailing security, the solid ground, never to be shaken, on which recent measures rest, that the poor naturally hate the

Sir, I pronounce the author of such sentiments to be guilty of attempting a detes-table fraud on the community; a double fraud; a fraud which is to cheat men out of their property, and out of the earnings of their labor, by first cheating them out of their understandings.

natural hatred of the poor to the Sir, it shall not be till the last moment of my existence-it shall be only when I am drawn to the verge of oblivion, when shall cease to have respect or affection for anything on earth-that I will believe the people of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, cajoled and driv-en about in herds, by such abominable frauds as this. If they shall sink to that Palmer. Thus his nomination was accomplished without opposition from anybody point, if they so far cease to be men, thinking men, intelligent men, as to yield to such pretenses and such clamor, they will be slaves already; slaves to their own passions, slaves to the fraud and knavery of pretended friends. They will deserve to be blotted out of all the records of freedom; they ought not to dishonor the cause of self-government by attempting any longer to exercise it; they ought to keep their un-worthy hands entirely off the cause of reat 10:30 yesterday morning, and with the evident idea that there was not to be a publican liberty, if they are capable of being the victims of artifices so shallow, of financial plank in the platform that would ing the victims of artifices so shallow, of tricks so stale, so threadbare, so often practiced, so much worn out on serfs and slaves.

"The natural hatred of the poor against the rich!" "The danger of a moneyed ar-istocracy!" "A power as great and danistocracy!" "A power as great and dan-gerous as that resisted by the Revolution!" "A call to a new declaration of independ-Sir, I admonish the people against country to be on his guard against such de-I tell him the attempt is to play country; and in the name of his own independence, to destroy that very independence, and to make him a beggar and a slave. Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor? Let him rather fold them, and sit still, than be pushed on. by fraud and artifice, to support measures which will render his labor useless and hopeless.

the very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound cur-rency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A depreciated currency sudden changes of prices, paper money, falling between morning and noon, and falling still lower between noon and night-these things constitute the very harvest-time of speculators, and the waole race of those who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race, too, the Catilines of all times, marked, so as to be known forever, by one stroke of the historian's pen, those greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own. Capitalists too may igal of their own. Capitalists, too, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West, I would say to every man in the East who follows his own plow, and to every mechanic, artisan and laborer in every city in the country-I would say to every everywhere, who wishes by means to gain an honest living of wolves in sheep's clothing. Whoever atempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into the money, stabs your interest and your happi-

The herd of hungry wolves who live on other men's earnings will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry is the very system for them. A government that countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, violent risings and fallings in prices, paper money, is a government exactly after their own heart. Hence these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. A condition of public affairs in which property is safe. industry certain of its reward and every man secure in his own hard-earned gains is no paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things; bring on change, and change after change; let no man be able to sav whether the mo in his pockets will be money or worthlesrags in the morning; and depress labor till double work shall earn but half a liv ing-give them this state of things, and you give them the consummation of their earthly bliss.

Whoever has the wickedness to conceive and the hardihood to avow a purpose to break down what has been found, in forty years' experience, essential to the protec-tion of all interests, by arraying one class against another, and by acting on such a principle as that the poor always hate the rich, shows himself the reckless enemy of all. An enemy to his whole country, to all classes, and to every man in it, deserves to be marked especially as the poor man's curse.

Democrats and the Tariff.

New York Evening Post The tariff part of Mr. McKinley's letter of course, not te our taste. Nothing that he could say on that subject cons tent with his own previous record or with the platform of his party would be. differ from him on this subject in toto. Probably all the Democrats and Independents who are now supporting him differ from him. They support him not for his tariff views, but in spite of them. They be-lieve that the election of Bryan would be an overwhelming calamity. that national repudiation, however brought about, whether through ignorance through design, would leave the Republic stranded, a wreck and derelict among nations, and that as compared with this issue the tariff is of trivial consequence. know that there will be time enough to fight that battle hereafter. They feel as of the civil war when he said: "Give me a country where my children can live to peace, and then we can have room to settle our political differences. nize the fact, too, that Bryan must be beaten for the most part by Republican votes, and that whatever is requisite to hold Re publicans in line and prevent them from catching the silver craze must be said and But if any Democrats cannot abide what Mr. McKinley says on this subject, they have a sure refuge in the third ticket which will be nominated at Indianapolis a

few days hence. They Didn't Get Them.

Philadelphia Press. Farmers who were promised dollar wheat and 50-cent wool in 1892 know a thing or two, too.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Great Western road was held in Chicago yesterday. The net earnings of the road during the last fiscal year were \$1,395,578, an increase of \$589,228 over the preceding year. H. A. Gardner, H. E. Fletcher and A. Oppenheim, the retiring directors, were re-



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